

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

◀ 1903---1904 ▶









THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY



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Professor of Greek Literature and History.

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THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. IV

Providence, R. I., April, 1904

No. 9

IS THE GERM OF GREEK CULTURE TRACEABLE IN THE MODERN STUDENT?*

By J. Irving Manatt, Ph. D., LL. D., Professor of Greek Literature and History

I MUST set myself right with my scientific colleagues by premising that this is not an elective but a prescribed subject. It is no fault of mine that, with seven laboratories running full-blast on the Hill and seven scientists, more or less, at each blow-pipe, your committee has passed them all by and referred this great patho-biological problem to the cloistered professor of Greek. No; the committee wanted to go to the root of the matter, to get at the noumena behind the phenomena: and so they steered straight for the old Oracle. Hence, if the old familiar skeleton pops up again grinning, like Banquo's ghost, to cast a chill over this meeting—ye shall not say I did it!

Left to myself I should have chosen to discuss one of the burning questions of the day. One such problem has been exercising this faculty, lo! these many years. It is, namely, to find the Irreducible Minimum of Sustentation required to keep a Professor's Soul and Body together. But that is too fine an issue and maybe too fatal to be threshed out at this table: and I commend it to Brother Appleton as a task fit to crown his forty years' service—even if it exhaust his whole stock of radium. To be sure, that would be a negative result; but in the search who knows what by-products may appear? Only the other day the Kingston chemist treed the celery germ; O, that our Master of Alchemy may round up a live and lusty Salary Germ to increase and multiply and replenish our empty pockets!

Then there is another burning question

to which I should be glad to address myself—a question of the highest social import, namely: What is to be done with a professor found guilty of fathering more than three children—without a license from Harper; especially, if the supernumeraries are too sound to be disposed of by the Andrews process?

But it's no use. My work is cut out for me. Not only have your committee prescribed my text, but they have dropped a broad hint—rashly, I think—about “a



PROFESSOR MANATT

* Professor Manatt's remarks at the Midwinter Dinner in Providence, March 2, 1904.

pleasant vein of humor" in the preaching. They will have their Greek germ and they will take it with a pinch of Attic salt, please. Now, gentlemen, I will do my duty by the germ, but you must find your own salt.

Imprimis, there are germs and germs; and we are to trace first the germ pathological. For to the man in the street the Greek germ, like the tuberculosis germ, is a savor of death unto death; and his chief concern is to cultivate its anti-toxin and inoculate all creation with it. In this solemn duty every Philistine gives him the glad hand, and today in well-nigh every college in the land the Germicides are in full control. They have overhauled the old hulks; made kindling wood of the old live-oak rudders and put in nice new ones of witch hazel; mounted new-fangled go-as-you-please compasses; and instructed the pilot to steer not by the North Star but by the newest comet in the offing. It goes without saying, then, that the modern student needs no radium nor Roentgen ray to establish his innocence of any Greek germ which could be starved or physicked or poisoned out of him.

But our proper quarry is the germ biological—the germ of that Hellenism which has been as a savor of life unto life these hundred generations and is forever the tap-root of our civilization. Let us make no mistake; this is no petty academic question. The real issue is not: To teach or not to teach Greek; it is rather: To be or not to be barbarian. Now, you shall not impose on me the role of devil's advocate. One may mull over Greek and be barbarian still; another may be innocent of his Alpha Beta and yet full of Hellenic sweetness and light. For all real literature is saturated with Hellenism and Lincoln's simple word at Gettysburg was more Hellenic than Everett's stately oration. It is not Greek, then, in itself but all it stands for—the Humanities against the Materialities—we have in mind when we speak of Greek culture; tautologically, indeed, as when we speak of solar heat, for does not all heat come from the sun?

With the issue fairly made up—to be or not to be barbarian—it would seem to be high time to take our bearings, to see whether we are heading for our desired haven or beating with the wind and bound for the bottom. There are doubtless old gentlemen in this company who remember

when the college was a seat of learning, a community of youth engaged largely in acquainting themselves with the best that had been known and said in the world and thus with the history of the human spirit, a comrade band keeping step to the noblest music of the past without losing touch with the life of their own time. Go back some four score years and you find on the Hill yonder that primitive community carrying on its plain living and high thinking under one roof—hardly a hundred men, all told; and yet out of that little group come forth Horace Mann and Samuel G. Howe and George D. Prentice to mold the life of this people in a measure hardly granted to any other trio in academic history.

And how now? Along comes a man with a lot of money and a fancy for founding a university where anybody can study anything; and, lo, our seats of learning are become 'prentice shops, our solid phalanx an elbowing mob, the still air of delightful studies a pandemonium let loose, and Homer's equal feast a quick lunch. Caterer Hadley, at least, has found out that it costs money to run a lunch cart of this kind. For twenty-nine years now Yale has been conducting her academic department on the European and her scientific school on the American plan, and this is the result. Under the elective system, conservative as it has been till very recently at Yale, the cost of instruction has increased thirteen per cent. more rapidly than the attendance; under the fixed curriculum at Sheffield the attendance has increased one hundred and twelve per cent. more rapidly than, or nearly twice as fast as, the cost of instruction. Of 181 dishes which Mr. Hadley now serves *a la carte*, 70 are called for by fewer than 10 customers, 36 by fewer than five, 8 by fewer than two, and 11 by a single one.

Perhaps, Yale and Harvard and Chicago can afford this luxury; but how about the hundreds of little colleges all over the country whose very life (as they conceive) depends on following this mad pace? Under the false standards of the hour they are straining pitifully not to do well their own true work, but to meet the terrible competition, and the inevitable result must be degeneration. But, be the college big or little, rich or poor, it is degeneration anyway.

Instead of sitting down at the common

table with its homely wholesome fare, our freshman finds himself confronted with a potpourri of 16 courses; our sophomore with a ragout of 56 ingredients; our junior with a stew of 124 solids, liquids and gases; our senior—happy senior—with a menu of 156 dishes! Walk up, young gentlemen, and if you don't see what you want on these inventories just give your orders! We are here to cater to all tastes. And so our young gentlemen fall to and then the caterer makes up his accounts; and we have just audited Mr. Hadley's. Our own caterer has not yet published his balance sheet, but he will pardon me if I give out a few figures in advance. With about half the enrollment of Yale we are offering nearly as many electives; and of our 165 electives 84 (or a little more than half) are taken by 10 students or less each—7 by 10 each, 2 by 9, 4 by 8, 8 by 7, 10 by 6, 8 by 5, 7 by 4, 11 by 3, 9 by 2, 16 by 1.

Gentlemen, you may plead for the life together, for the Brown spirit, but this is breaking every bond of it. These Plantations were grounded in rank individualism, but not even Samuel Gorton went such lengths as this. It means sheer disintegration. At this moment sixteen professors on the hill are playing private tutor to sixteen young men, respectively, and I declined a proposition to tutor the seventeenth man. Thus it appears that a man might conceivably take a four years' course here in a class of one—and be at the head of his class all the time. Call you this a preparation for the common life of the republic? Nay, but a fitting school for Bedlam. Vanished the still air of delightful studies, the refinement and uplift of communion with the great books and of fellowship with kindred spirits, the solid culture won from a few large things thoroughly mastered, whether Greek be among them or not. Leave us at least the Greek spirit, with its abhorrence of overdoing, its passion for simplicity, its sense of fitness and proportion, its devotion to the ideal. Leave us that spirit and we shall not "breed young barbarians," as Columbia is charged with doing, nor shall we come under the condemnation of our own Andrews, whose eyes have been opened by his experience at the West to the truth that (in his own words) "no modern community can dispense with Greek studies unless it elects to be barbaric."

Incidentally, you will expect from me some report of the fortunes of Greek since the world went mad. Watchman, what of the night? Well, the night cometh, and the morning, too—thank God. Let down the bars and, though the pasture within be sweet and succulent and all abroad but barren moor, the sheep will tumble over one another in the stampede. That nearly half our flock still abide in the fold shows the sense of the sheep and the quality of the fodder: that the other half has not already come back—thereby hangs a tale. Not content with letting down our bars, our friends the enemy have fenced in the moor. That is, while disestablishing Greek, they have taken care to establish their own little preserves; and thus in the name of election they have forestalled election. But for all that I am bound to say that we are not doing much private tutoring. We have added a class in elementary Greek, and they are now measuring their blithe parasangs with the Ten Thousand. We have also undertaken courses in Greek Life and Greek Literature with students innocent of the Greek alphabet and, disheartening as the material appears at first, I am glad to say that my eyes have witnessed hopeful conversions: I have seen the young barbarian sloughing off the old skin and radiating genuine Hellenic sweetness and light.

We have been beaten in the battle for the old standards and we accept the situation. If a hand's turn could reverse the verdict, we would not turn it. The fever must run its course before the patient can come to himself, and, with level head and steady pulse, realize his need of deliverance out of the horrible pit and the miry clay.

For the moment the powers of darkness prevail; but the rosy-fingered dawn is always due to return again. Three years ago I sat—the only barbarian—at a Greek breakfast in New York. At the head of the table an old Greek, who had won a world of money in Wall Street, but lost his own Hellenic soul, let flow from his lips speech more bitter than gall: What was Pericles or Plato to Pierpont Morgan? What was his poor little land's end to this big, fat country? What was Greece, anyway, but a sweet morsel waiting for the Russian bear to lick it up? Four young Greeks present, who had not yet lost their souls, were hard hit, and so was that bar-

barian—till all the idealist in him rallied in the retort: Never mind; the Attic bee shall yet make honey in the carcass of the bear!

And, lo! already the little Jap, to whom we passed on the flickering Hellenic torch, has got the big brute by the tail, and the sly old Turk is burning brimstone under his nose, while from the helm of the Bird of Freedom, as she patrols the Firmament, we catch now and then a queer little circular note that sounds like, "Steady, there!" It is the voice of John Hay, who has outgrown his Little Breeches, but can never forget Harkness's Greek lessons and particularly that drill in Greek conditionals which is the only sure foundation of diplomacy. No more can Dick Olney, when he returns to Washington to finish the business. Alexander also had his Aristotle.

Gentlemen, the germ is still traceable. You may expose it to *n* degrees of heat, but you cannot slay it or sterilize it; you may treat it to any quantity of cold shoulder, but you cannot freeze it out. You may crowd Greek into a corner, you may outlaw it in school and college, you may heap up your fleshpots till the academic atmosphere is one reek of fat—yet you cannot quite fatten the idealism out of us. As long as the clouds return after the rain, as long as grass grows and water runs and sun shines, as long as the human spirit thirsts after sweetness and light, so long shall elect souls seek the old springs. So long shall there be a remnant to sit at feast with Homer and to watch with Plato for the beatific vision; and for that remnant's sake this people shall be saved alive.

HOUSES OF BROWN PROFESSORS



PROFESSOR HARKNESS'S
RESIDENCE

THE residence of the senior member of the Brown faculty, Dr. Albert Harkness, is familiar to the majority of Brown men through his long occupancy of the house and the hospitable and elegant receptions to the alumni which, for more than

twenty years, he has given each year on the afternoon of the day before commencement. Professor Harkness has lived in this house since 1871. Previously he lived in the house at 7 Cooke street now occupied by his son, Professor Albert Granger Harkness. This was



PROFESSOR CLARKE'S RESIDENCE

his home from the time of his marriage in 1849 until 1870. In the latter year he bought his present residence on Prospect street. He spent the year 1870-71, however, in Europe, and did not move into this house until 1871. The grounds about the house are beautifully laid out in accordance with designs prepared



PROFESSOR APPLETON'S
HOUSE.

house on the corner of Angell and Brook streets since his marriage. It was built by Mr. Daniel Day in 1874 for his daughter, Mrs. Appleton. With the exception of Professor Harkness, Professor Appleton has occupied his present house longer



WHERE PROFESSOR POLAND LIVES

by the late Frederick Law Olmsted, the famous landscape architect.

Three years ago Dr. Clarke removed from the western side of the city, where he had lived for more than thirty years, to the eastern. He now lives in the house on the corner of Brown and Meeting streets, a house which was built in the early nineties. It is a great pleasure to Professor Clarke's associates and friends in the university that his present residence is in the midst of that group of residences of his colleagues which are near the college grounds.

Dr. Appleton has occupied his present

than any other member of the Brown faculty.

Professor Poland has lived in the house numbered 53 Lloyd avenue ever since its completion in 1890. The house was built from plans made by Alpheus Carey Morse, the architect of Sayles Memorial Hall. Mr. Morse was an honorary graduate of the college, having received the degree of master of arts *honoris causa* at commencement, 1868. He was furthermore attached to the college in that two of the professors in the college, Professors Lincoln and Chace, were his brothers-in-law.



ALUMNI OPINIONS ON ATHLETICS

SINCE last month, when there appeared in these pages a preliminary statement of the expressions of opinion forwarded to this magazine by alumni of Brown in response to our request, the printed slips, (containing a most varied assortment of personal views), have been studied with some care and certain definite and tabulated results have been reached. As we said when we sent out these printed slips, we did not intend to take a formal ballot, but in the following tables and in our references thereto the word "vote" is occasionally used for the sake of convenience.

It should be understood that the slips in question were sent to every graduate of Brown, but that no envelope, stamped or unstamped, accompanied them, so that those who responded were sufficiently interested in the matter to provide their own envelopes and stamps. The vote would have been larger, of course, if we had made it easier for alumni to express their opinions by inserting in the magazine, with each slip, an envelope stamped and addressed to the magazine. The fact that in spite of the lack of this convenience no fewer than 565 alumni returned slips to us, and that a large majority added (to the mere statement that they favored or did not favor the action of the athletic board in rescinding the amateur rule or favored or did not favor the maintenance of a strict amateur requirement among our university athletes) their individual expressions of opinion in the space left on the slips for just this personal utterance, shows how deeply stirred by the late dispute a great many Brown men have been.

The MONTHLY does not propose to harp upon the controversy. It expressed its opinion in February and it does not think it would be kind to those who differ from it or of any great service to those who agree with it to continue, month after month, re-threshing the old arguments. It has endeavored, in printing a large number of graduate opinions, to present a fair selection from either side; nor has it sought to spare itself when some irate alumnus has accused it of snobbery, yellow sensationalism or lack of logic. Everybody has a right to his opinions,

including the editor, and we sincerely wish we had room to print every word of every communication received, whether in favor of the board or against it.

Once more we must guard ourselves by saying that it has sometimes been difficult to classify a man on one side or the other because of his supplementary opinions, or because of his dissatisfaction with our form of stating the question. We tried to be impartial in performing this thankless task, but we could not hope to frame a statement that would be satisfactory to everybody, so we did the best we could. Nor do we guarantee the following tables as being absolutely correct, but they are approximately so and represent the actual condition of alumni sentiment on the athletic question as nearly as it is possible for the MONTHLY to understand it.

The tables are self-explanatory. First we print a statement of the vote by cities and towns in which at least two ballots were cast either for or against the athletic board:

TABLE 1: BY CITIES AND TOWNS

	In Favor of Board	Against Board
Providence, R. I.	109	97
New York, N. Y.	6	22
Boston, Mass.	13	7
Philadelphia, Pa.	1	6
Chicago, Ill.	3	5
Cambridge, Mass.	10	4
New Haven, Conn.	4	3
New Bedford, Mass.	3	..
Worcester, Mass.	2	8
Taunton, Mass.	3	..
Fall River, Mass.	3	6
Brockton, Mass.	3	..
Pawtucket, R. I.	1	3
Cincinnati, O.	2	..
Cleveland, O.	..	2
Newton Centre, Mass.	2	2
Andover, Mass.	1	2
Morgan Park, Ill.	..	3
Woonsocket, R. I.	..	3
Central Falls, R. I.	3	1
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	3
Detroit, Mich.	..	2
Newport, R. I.	2	..
Madison, Wis.	..	2
Denver, Col.	..	2
Brooklyn, N. Y.	..	2
Lowell, Mass.	..	2
Washington, D. C.	1	2
Phenix, R. I.	2	1
Auburn, R. I.	2	2
Auburn, Me.	..	2
Attleboro, Mass.	2	1
Manchester, N. H.	2	1

	TABLE III. BY CLASSES	
	In Favor of Board	Against Board
Hyde Park, Mass.....	2	
Jamaica Plain, Mass.....	2	
Germantown, Pa.....	2	1846..... 1
Ridgefield, N. J.....	2	1851..... 1
Great Barrington, Mass.....	2	1854..... 1
Portland, Me.....	2	1856..... 2
St. Paul, Minn.....	2	1857..... 1
Peace Dale, R. I.....	1	2
Cities and towns represented in vote in favor of board.....	104	
Cities and towns represented in vote against board.....	127	
Majority in Providence in favor of board...	12	
“ “ New York against board.....	16	
“ “ Boston in favor of board.....	6	
“ “ Philadelphia against board.....	5	
“ “ Cambridge in favor of board.....	6	
“ “ Worcester against board.....	6	

TABLE II: BY STATES

	In Favor of Board	Against Board
Maine.....	1	6
New Hampshire.....	7	5
Vermont.....	2	2
Massachusetts.....	67	63
Rhode Island.....	127	117
Connecticut.....	15	11
New York.....	16	37
New Jersey.....	3	8
Pennsylvania.....	7	11
Maryland.....	2	2
District of Columbia.....	1	2
Virginia.....	1	1
West Virginia.....	1	1
Georgia.....	1	1
Mississippi.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	1	1
Ohio.....	3	4
Indiana.....	1	1
Illinois.....	4	8
Michigan.....	3	3
Wisconsin.....	2	2
Minnesota.....	1	4
Iowa.....	1	1
Missouri.....	1	1
Arkansas.....	1	1
North Dakota.....	1	1
Nebraska.....	5	5
Kansas.....	1	1
Oklahoma.....	1	1
Colorado.....	4	4
Washington.....	1	1
California.....	1	2
	261	304
States* represented in vote in favor of board	20	
States* represented in vote against board...	30	
States in which vote in favor of board exceeded vote against board.....	5	
States in which vote against board exceeded vote in favor of board.....	20	
New England states, 5 to 1 in favor of board.		
No states outside New England in favor of board.		

* Including District of Columbia and Oklahoma.

TABLE IV: BY DECADES.

	In Favor of Board	Against Board
1841-50.....	1	69
1851-60.....	5	125
1861-70.....	11	64
1871-80.....	26	43
Classes represented in vote in favor of board	41	
Classes represented in vote against board...	50	
Classes in which vote in favor of board exceeded vote against board.....	15	
Classes in which vote against board exceeded vote in favor of board.....	32	
Total vote in favor of board.....	261	
Total vote against board.....	304	
	565	

IN FAVOR OF THE FORMER BOARD

I am in favor of the maintenance of reasonable amateur requirements in Brown athletics, but let good boys play even if they make a living out of it in the summer.—*Noble B. Judah*, '72.

You probably claim that any one who plays baseball (to confine the discussion to this game) for money, at any time, becomes a professional ball player. I do not think, here in the United States, this is true; it depends also on other facts. Suppose a school boy plays for parts of the gate receipts, does he become a professional ball player here in the United States? If so I must be a professional at the game although you would not think so to see me play.

By amateur I mean one who while playing on Brown's athletic teams is playing for sport's sake, and is receiving no remuneration for such services. What he has received in the past is immaterial.—*Wilbur A. Scott*, '97.

If any poor fellow wants to earn an honest dollar during the summer vacation I say amen; it keeps him in trim and adds experience. Anything contrary to the above is baby talk. I played upon the university nine but not for money (did not have a chance); that's no bar upon humanity.—*Albert T. Mansfield*, '68.

I believe that Rules Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are all that are necessary; that *students* within these rules have *no profession*, and that the *arbitrary* term "professional" does not apply in such cases; and that the *arbitrary* rule which so classifies at present such students should be abolished by all colleges.—*Frederick Hayes*, '81.

Am inclined to think it would be best to do away with outside athletics altogether and work for more general participation in healthful sport on the part of the largest possible number of students in the university.—*Jeremiah Holmes*, '02.

I believe in maintaining the standard of the college thoroughly but think it entirely wrong that students who have the ability to command money during the summer months by engaging in athletics should not be allowed to do so, and especially so as in many cases, if not engaged in this line, the same students would be obliged to work at something to earn money.—*Henry Demster*, '80.

A college is maintained for the sake of scholarship, not for athletics. Hence, if high scholarship and gentlemanly conduct are required of all students representing Brown in athletics, "professionalism," so called, will not be worth considering.—*Earl C. Arnold*, '03.

I hold that a man's time in summer is his own, to use as he sees fit, and that a summer ball player is an amateur if he is a bona fide student in good standing of his university, as outlined by the present rules.—*Robert Aldrich*, '03.

I can see no harm in allowing a member of the nine to teach for money, or write for money, or wait on table for money, or preach for money, or play ball for money if one chooses to earn money during his summer vacation. If he can get more for playing ball, and makes a greater gain in health, let the man play ball. Money is what he will be very glad to have a great deal of a few years later. I wish the other colleges would follow the lead of Brown's athletic committee. I should strongly insist, however, on the required standing of the members of the nine both in scholarship and morals, and especially on their intention of taking the course rather than being enrolled for the purpose of playing on the nine.

That side of the "professional" question should be very strictly lived up to, and if you rigidly adhere to those standards while the members of the team are engaged in their college work, I believe you can eliminate the matter of earning money during vacation from the "professional" bogey.—*John A. Taylor*, '81.

As the old preacher once said: "The world do move."—*Thomas E. Steere*, '98.

College sport, far from suffering, will be more pure and clean on the overthrow of that fetich of so-called amateurism erected largely through the efforts of Mr. Caspar Whitney to set up in American college athletics his own rubbish and un-American ideals.—*Walter H. Kimball*, '94.

I should point with pride to a team of gentlemen who didn't have to lie in order to play ball and whose worst offence was that they earned money to help them through college by playing "summer ball."—*Carlos G. Hilliard*, '99.

Make a law you can enforce and then enforce it.—*Andrew S. Thomson*, '98.

To be a scholar, a gentleman and the best man for the place should be the only tests applied to any candidate for a position on a Brown team.—*R. H. Belknap*, '97.

I am in favor of the maintenance of strict amateur requirements in Brown athletics. Amateur to be defined by athletic board.—*J. H. Davenport*, '83.

Your editorial is as absurd as it is illogical and in its frantic lack of reasoning it is fairly farcical. I trust that the rampant yellow journalism that reeks through this editorial will no longer find a place in the columns of your hitherto sensible and conservative magazine.—*Charles R. Austin*, '02.

The student body, not believing in the justice of the rules, condones, excuses and even tries to justify lying of the blackest sort.—*George Waterhouse*, '03.

I have always felt that college athletics should be for *collegians*. Be sure that a man is a bona fide student (make these requirements high) and then open all departments of student life to him. The recent discussion has confirmed me in the opinion that this is the only reasonable and logical position.—*Prescott O. Clarke*, '80.

I am only in favor of the action provided the rules on page 149 of the MONTHLY are in force. With these latter rules, the action in reality permits only the so-called "summer ball," which to my mind is entirely legitimate.—*Merle T. Barker*, '03.

In view of the stand I took ten years ago (as editor-in-chief of the *Brown Daily Herald*), alone and in the face of stormy opposition, the action of the board now is particularly pleasing to me both as good sense and as a vindication of my attitude. I do not now feel like a heretic in athletics.—*Edward F. Gamwell*, '94.

In my opinion the athletic board, believing that the old rule cannot be enforced at Brown and that it is not enforced by rival colleges, should have recommended its abolition and then opened the subject for serious discussion. If experience has shown that the "summer nine" rule cannot be enforced, I am in favor of having it abolished.

I believe that offering inducements to athletes to go to a college is an evil far more serious than the playing on "summer nines" and that the proposed rule that no student should play on a "varsity" team during his first year in college would be a long step in the right direction.—*William Gamwell*, '78.

Limit the charge for entrance to all games to 25 cents, or abolish charges entirely.—*Henry T. Grant*, '69.

"Strict amateur requirements" is a very indefinite phrase. If by it is meant the present ridiculous arrangement I have no sympathy with it.—*William H. Eddy*, '92.

Witness the constant quarrels in the larger colleges, with which we are regaled by the column, concerning "amateurism." What the real facts must be are known only to the participants. The

whole matter of "amateurism," as regulated today, is a gigantic scandal.—*Augustus T. Swift, '89.*

I am convinced that the greatest good to the greatest number of university students in the United States will result from the position taken by the majority of the board, with some important restrictions in addition to those already imposed. These are: 1st—Not more than three members of the 'varsity nine shall be allowed to receive pay on summer nines, and only then after receiving written permission from the board to do so. 2nd—The names of these men shall be furnished to other competing colleges and any such college shall have the right to say whether the Brown nine shall include these players in the make-up of the nine that is to play against its nine.—*Edwin L. Johnson, '89.*

The old requirement is as absurd as to deprive of the Greek courses one who had tutored in the Iliad during vacation "for pay."—*Arthur D. Call, '96.*

It can be stated as an absolute fact that no one of the leading colleges has lived up to the present rules a single season for the past twenty years. Indeed the athletic committee are unanimous in that belief, I think.—*Will C. Ingalls, '89.*

Brown men, stick together, and we will defy the world; no internal dissension can ever clear this matter up and place us in a fair light.—*J. H. Cady, '03.*

The new rule is fair, honest, honorable and manly, and I hope it will be maintained. Brown can make college athletics as pure as the old Greek games, which Professor Harkness taught us to admire.

I exhort Brown men to stand by the new rule.—*Thomas W. Bicknell, '61.*

Students who have attended Brown one full academic year should be allowed to participate in Brown athletics, provided they have never played in games strictly professional.—*L. M. Barber, '72.*

AGAINST THE FORMER BOARD

I have lost the ballot you sent me but I wish to vote unqualifiedly for strictest amateurism in college sports.

It happened that the question of guarding against professionals in college games came up in New England colleges for the first time in my senior year (1880) and my standing as a professional was the cause. A convention of delegates from Yale, Harvard, Brown, Amherst, Trinity, and also, I believe, from Dartmouth and Williams, met at Springfield in the fall of 1879 to organize a baseball league of New England colleges. H. G. Hardy and myself represented Brown. The delegates voted *unanimously* to bar professionals from all college games and defined "amateur" in the *strictest* way. The resolutions were made to be in force from that date in order not to be "*ex post facto*" in their application. Thus I was eligible to play in the spring of 1880 in spite of having played professionally in the summer of 1879.

But the general feeling at Brown, then, was that, being a professional, I ought not to play on the nine. The matter never was fully discussed for it was a new question and its importance was hardly realized. So the boys, with a prospect of defeat in every game in place of the almost unbroken series of victories of the year before, when we won the college championship, said "good bye" to me and

set to work to do the best they could. Now see what happened. They found a man, Fred Tenney, who filled the pitcher's place as well, if not better, than ever I did. All this happened when the student body numbered about 250. It can happen again and again. One, two, or half a dozen men are not essential to the success of a ball team, while they are a serious injury in more ways than I can mention if the taint of professionalism is on them.

Cut it out, cut it all out, unless your nine is supported wholly for the purpose of winning games and making money; in which case I advise that you hire nine professionals, pay them professionally and charge the loss to advertising account. I say: "Repudiate the action of the athletic board, repudiate the board itself, elect a new board, get back to primitive honesty."—*J. L. Richmond, '80.*

Better to lose all the games on the schedule with an amateur team than win one with the bars down to professionalism—*honest* as it may be. And why? Because I consider that the spirit of college athletics should be one of unpaid loyalty; and that the introduction of professionalism into college games takes all the real glory out of victory, all the true joy out of success. It's not a matter of honor; it's a matter of sentiment.—*Percival B. Greene, '01.*

Too little study; too much sport!—*Lyman C. Newell, '90.*

There would be no objection to the *bona fide* receipt of pay by athletes before entering college, or during vacations, if this could be considered purely *per se*. But if this is allowed it is impossible in fact to keep up the bars strictly in the other essential respects, and exclude what is in fact professionalism drawn into the service of amateur teams.—*Stewart Chaplin, '82.*

In my opinion this trouble about professionalism is only one of the attendant evils of intercollegiate athletics. The other evils must be manifest to every one who knows anything about the matter. The fact is that these contests, as now carried on, are demoralizing in every way, and are becoming more so every year.

The best way to remove the evil is to remove the root of it, *i. e.*, stop all intercollegiate contests. This course might, for a few years, discourage "athletics," so-called, but I am confident it would result finally in great benefit to real athletics, and would do away entirely with muckerism, professionalism and commercialism.—*E. A. Swain, '82.*

To abolish a good rule because it is evaded is a confession of weakness. If the rule is good it should be maintained and enforced by a committee who believe in it. If bad, Brown cannot afford to adopt a lower standard of amateurism than the best of her rivals. She should compete with the best on terms of equality. Some of us who hold degrees from other colleges do not like to couple our boasts with apologies and arguments. If exclusion of summer nine men from Brown teams is a hardship upon them their recognition is equally a hardship upon students who might otherwise make the team.—*George R. Coughlan, '97.*

I see no half-way course in this matter. A man is either an amateur or a professional. The simple fact is, the man who plays for money outside uses the reputation as a player he has got in college as an asset in figuring the value of his services outside

and thus ceases to be an amateur, whose value in a money sense cannot be fixed, which is the true test between the amateur and the professional.—*Benjamin W. Smith*, '76.

"Anything to win" is one way to lose.—*Frederic P. Ladd*, '93.

The majority report already recognizes that outside opinion is that Brown, by the repeal of the old rule, sells her high sense of honor and of true sportsmanship for a small present advantage.

This opinion of the board puts Brown men working in other colleges in a mortifying position.—*Joel N. Ena*, '83.

I think the "minority" of the board have made out their case. I am much pleased with the editorial.—*William A. Mowry*, hon. '66.

Proposed change is too radical, and is throwing down the bars, which other college men say "have been the means of bringing Brown to a position of respect in the college world."—*Thomas B. Dunn*, '01.

I do not think the time is ripe for Brown to place men on her teams who would be debarred from playing on teams of other colleges on the ground of professionalism.—*Frederick W. Colburn*, '94.

The first thing to be done, *me indice*, is to require a year of residence at the university before permitting a student to represent the university in athletics. I consider the present college practice to be harmful not only to the students themselves, who ought first to get acclimated to college life before becoming engrossed in athletics, but also to the college, which now deprives itself of the best means of determining whether a student is fit morally, intellectually and physically to wear the colors of the university.—*E. S. Hosmer*, '82.

Let us have amateur sport in colleges; if not honest amateurism, as honest amateurism as possible.—*George W. Bennett, Jr.*, '99.

A change should be made. Brown should not act alone, especially at this time, when there is a question as to the eligibility of so many of her players. This change should be made, if possible, by a conference of representatives from the colleges interested.—*John K. Fenner*, '98.

Assuming that a rule exists in accordance with which a college athlete forfeits his standing as an amateur if he receives money, directly or indirectly for his services, and assuming that Brown has been a party to such a rule, and also stands alone in protesting against it, then it should be clearly her duty either to abide by its terms, as a citizen obeys an obnoxious law till it can be stricken from the statutes, or to decline to play under such rule.

It would also appear to be part of the loyalty of a student to avoid complications which must place him or the college in an equivocal position.

I am not wholly out of sympathy with the committee or athletic board in their effort to change the present arbitrary and insincere requirements. Money and other inducements are offered by the large institutions and the greater the hypocrisy the

greater the success, as a rule. It would certainly be wholesome to have some code that would be both sensible and honest.

The growing mercenary condition of college athletics in general, as set forth by the ALUMNI MONTHLY, though an outgrowth of modern demands, increased expense, and an effort of the management to make the sports self-supporting is a problem needing careful consideration. But much of the Arcadian simplicity of old days has departed from all phases of college life under the pressure of the modern system of expansion.—*F. B. Greene*, '72.

I am in favor of entrusting the future of Brown athletics to a board which sincerely and eagerly believes in amateurism.—*Frank Miliard*, '90.

I am in favor of an intercollegiate committee which shall look up and report on the standing of any questioned amateur. If Lynch has proof of Yale or Harvard men not amateurs, let him produce it to a committee.—*G. L. Miner*, '97.

Keep up the bars if we have to get on with a "high school" team to pay for it! A Brown man in the atmosphere of amateurism of Cambridge cannot but suffer humiliation at the new rules.—*Robert Cushman*, '93.

The old rule may be bad, but Brown's reputation is not good enough in athletics for her to take the initiative. I deprecate the move *very much*.—*L. A. Roux*, '94.

Please make my above expression of views against the board as *decided as possible*. Play ball for sport, drop the idea "anything to win."—*H. W. Hubbard*, '86.

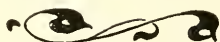
Strict amateurism, at the expense of the nine this season, is better than the policy of silence suggested by some members of the team.—*F. E. Stockwell*, '90.

I am in favor of any movement that will tend to simplify school and college athletics by making the business end less important. As one who has been in the past strongly interested in the development of secondary school athletics, I have been deeply incensed at the attitude of managers and coaches of college teams. In a rather limited experience I have had more trouble with "offers from Brown" than from anywhere else.—*R. M. Brown*, '93.

We can easily afford to get on without intercollegiate athletics, but we cannot let go the spirit of "play for play's sake," which is the spirit of amateurism. There is no stopping-place between straight amateurism and outright professionalism. This constitutes the practical reason for declining all exceptions.—*Benj. I. Wheeler*, '75.

A NON-COMMITTAL VIEW.

I am looking for some break in the furor for athletics now manifested in our colleges. The fad will some day take another turn. I am neither a "Gulf" nor a "Ghibelline." Don't let the spirit of contention carry you off your base.—*A. M. Crane*, '69.



JOSEPH BUCKLIN BISHOP, '70

ONE of Brown's most eminent and successful graduates in the world of journalism is Joseph B. Bishop, head of the editorial department of the New York Daily *Globe*.

Joseph Bucklin Bishop was born at East Providence, September 5, 1847. His father was James Madison Bishop and his mother Elzada Balcom Bishop. He was graduated at Brown with the degree of A. B. in 1870 and on the 14th of December, 1872, was married to Miss Harriet Hartwell at Providence.

Mr. Bishop, like so many other Brown men, began his newspaper career on the New York *Tribune*, being on the editorial staff of that paper from 1870 to 1883. In 1883 he became an editorial writer on the New York *Evening Post*, a position which he occupied until 1900. Since 1900 he has been at the head of the editorial department of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* (now the *Globe*). This is the oldest evening paper in New York and at the same time the newest, since it has changed its name within a few weeks to one of more convenient length and possibly greater euphony. As the *Commercial Advertiser*, the paper maintained a high reputation as a dignified yet readable journal, and it is the announced purpose of its publishers under the new régime to keep to the old standards of dignity and accuracy and at the same time compete with the one-cent papers which have attained to so large a circulation in the evening metropolitan field. The price of the *Globe* is one cent and its circulation is understood to have increased very substantially under its new policy.

With Mr. Bishop at the head of its editorial department the paper is assured of high ideals and a journalistic instinct abreast of the times. Mr. Bishop combines the qualities of conservatism and enterprise in a marked degree, being one of the best examples in the New York newspaper world of the men who do not believe that progress and success must be accompanied by crass sensationalism.

The ALUMNI MONTHLY has already printed portraits and biographical sketches of two well-known newspaper men of the class of 1870, and it is with peculiar pleasure that it publishes the accompanying

photograph of Mr. Bishop and these few facts about his long journalistic career. Surely there are few American college classes that have included in their ranks a more notable trio of newspaper men than Joseph B. Bishop, I. N. Ford and Walter C. Hamm.

Mr. Bishop has found time for the writing of books as well as the making of newspapers. He published "Cheap Money Experiments" in 1892 and two more volumes of his authorship will appear in



JOSEPH B. BISHOP

the early future. One of them is a compilation of articles written by Mr. Bishop for the *International Quarterly* during the last four years on leading topics of the day, and will be called "Issues of the New Epoch"; the second will be entitled "Our Political Drama," and will be sub-divided into three parts, entitled "Conventions," "Campaigns" and "Candidates." In it Mr. Bishop intends to give the dramatic side of our political history relating to these three phases of it, and to illustrate it by personal anecdotes of the leading characters concerned. The book will have very many pictures.

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ELECTIVES AT BROWN

Professor Manatt's eloquent plea for Greek studies which he made at the mid-winter dinner at the Wellington on the evening of March second was listened to with unalloyed pleasure by the large gathering. It was both "witty and wise." It struck as its keynote the feeling of a great many university men that the swing of the academic pendulum has gone far enough—not to say too far—in the direction of a generous system of elective studies. It was, of course, a bit of special pleading; to say that much is not to detract in any respect from its strength as an argument or the delight with which its presentation was greeted. Professor Manatt is a teacher of Greek and he spoke from a sincere love of his work and of the Hellenic ideal.

So much was his address enjoyed that we print it in full for the pleasure both of those of our readers who attended the dinner and those who did not. But it would be unfair to argue that there is no other side to the case and that nothing can be said in favor of the existing elective system at Yale and at Brown.

At the request of the MONTHLY a university officer has made the following statement of the courses at the university which were taken last term by only one student each:

"According to the class lists of the second term there were eighteen courses each containing but one student. Of these the following were primarily graduate courses, and were taken only by graduates:

"Chemistry 112, chemistry 92, chemistry (special), mathematics 28, Greek 43 and philosophy 40.

"Biblical Literature 8 (seminary) was taken by one senior, and Hebrew 17 (advanced historical Hebrew) by one senior, the former being open to graduates and approved undergraduates, the latter to and those who had passed in Hebrew 1, 2, Mechanical engineering 15 (work shop) geology, special (arranged for one student who desired a certain line of work, and not regularly scheduled as a course.) Physics 18, advanced laboratory, taken by one senior, physics 39, primarily graduate taken by Professor Watson. Drawing 12, physics 40, and mechanical engineering 25, required studies in the engineering courses, taken this year in consequence of the necessary readjustment during the transition from the old curriculum to the new. Drawing 16 and 8. Drawing 21, given by Professor Homer at the Rhode Island School of Design. Astronomy 1, regularly scheduled for the first term, but arranged by Professor Upton at the request of a special student.

"It will be noticed from the above list that, with the exception of the courses in drawing, practically all are advanced or

graduate subjects. No more time is required to supervise the work of students taking several different courses in drawing, than for the same number of students in one course. Work shop would, of course, be managed in the same way. It is difficult for the university authorities to see how a certain number of small courses can be avoided if Brown is to encourage students to pursue particularly advanced work along certain lines."

In other words, the one-student courses referred to by Professor Manatt are largely for the benefit of graduate and advanced scholars. Unless the university is prepared to cut off all graduate and advanced instruction, which Professor Manatt would be among the first to deplore, it must allow some pretty small classes—sometimes classes of one student each—to prosecute their researches. How far this tendency toward isolated individual work can wisely be permitted to go is a grave question, and here Dr. Manatt's felicitous address certainly points out a real danger.

FIGS AND THISTLES

The athletic crisis which has been thrust upon us has put us in a position of being suddenly dropped into the cold waters of doubt and controversy. With the frail support of previous conditions withdrawn, we could not long dally in the chilly, treacherous waves, but had to make a quick decision whether to swim back to the low lying sand dunes of unsatisfactory footing, or to strike out for the rock-bound shore and, ascending the cliffs bathed in the light of amateur ideals, to gaze down with complacency on the college world. With the two parties on either shore calling across the gulf to devise some bridge by which they can once more unite, there is no time to quibble about what an amateur is or is not, but the need is to grasp the situation and settle the issue and if an anomalous condition exists, give it an honest name and stand by it. College athletics

have certainly wandered far from amateur standards and to bring them back, it will be necessary to run athwart strong opposing currents.

We can hardly deny the following axiomatic illustrations: A stream rises no higher than its source. If the sources of a stream are polluted, those who slake their thirst from it below must imbibe more or less of its pollution. You cannot expect fair and full fruitage from a tree with decayed roots. As the wind blows the chaff will follow. You cannot gather figs from thistles. If the college association plays ball for money, why should the player not follow suit on his own account? There is absolutely no moral distinction. The player sees an athletic board appointed by the corporation piling up large sums through his ability; is it reasonable to suppose that he would be on so high a moral plane as not to want some personal winnings for his skill?

In answer to the question whether an unqualified amateur position may be maintained, we say, "Yes, if the greatly preponderating sentiment of Brown men is for such a position." And the real remedy, in the opinion of many observers, lies in cutting the sinews of professionalism by abolishing gate receipts. The corporation committee have put their hand to the plow, can they well turn back, many Brown men are asking, and not turn the furrow to the end with this result? It is a drastic measure, but bad cases need heroic treatment. In proposing such action it is only fair to attempt to elucidate some of the consequences and responsibilities involved. First of all, the support of the teams would necessarily fall on Brown men, graduate and undergraduate, and the number of games played would depend on such support. The great volume of Brown's enthusiasm, brought out by the present situation, indicates that the necessary funds might not be lacking. As the university authorities have to a certain extent taken a stand they might well

assume the care of the grounds and furnish seating capacity even if the university diverted some of its aid funds to the moralizing of athletics. A head coach would have to be appointed, who should use his time in winter for calling upon the alumni, undergraduates and friends in person or by letter to obtain their subscription, stating accurately the amount needed. A member of the faculty could act as treasurer, his services being limited to one year so as not to burden any individual.

Now, as to the audiences, every member of the university and every alumnus might have an admission ticket, to be obtained at an advertised time and place; in case he should wish to bring a lady, give him a ticket of different color so that the gate keeper may admit only women on such tickets. Thus a large and enthusiastic audience would be assured, made up of those directly interested in the teams. In all contests with other colleges, a provision could be made for a return game with the

distinct understanding that if they choose to collect for admission at their home game they could take all the receipts, but the Brown teams would pay their own expenses and the game at Providence would be an exhibition game, the visiting team paying its own bills.

With the gate receipts eliminated from the athletic problem, there would be need of only one rule, namely:—That the player shall be a duly registered undergraduate in good standing. Our amateur position would be unassailable and no other restriction would have any force. As we thus present in some detail an ideal plane for our sports, our ears are alert for the voice of the scoffer, "You are dreamers and fifty years ahead of your time." What an admission! All inventors, poets, writers yes, statesmen have been dreamers and seen visions of better things, which have slowly approached a realization. All we want is enough Brown dreamers and the ideal will be with us almost unawares.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

THE buildings and structures which are being erected on the university grounds are approaching completion. The Bajnotti clock tower is now practically complete. Almost all the staging used for its construction has been removed and the base of the tower has been finished. The ground around the base has been graded and everything is in readiness for the installation of the two sections of the fence which had to be removed while the work of building the tower was going on. The John Nicholas Brown Memorial Gateway along George Street opposite the head of Brown Street has been completed. The John Carter Brown library building shows progress both on its exterior and in its interior. It will be one of the most beautiful buildings on the campus. An improvement has recently been installed in Hope College in the form of a shower bath room.

Washington Alumni Meet The annual meeting of Brown men in Washington and vicinity was held in Washington February 3. Fifteen alumni were present. President Faunce was the guest of the evening and delivered an address. Speeches were also made by seven or eight others.

Alumni Meeting at Syracuse, N. Y. The Brown alumni of Central New York, who organized an association two years ago, met Tuesday evening, February 23, at the rooms of the Century Club, Syracuse, N. Y. Though many conflicting engagements rendered the number small, yet all those present found it a most delightful occasion. President Faunce was there, having stopped over on his return trip from Chicago. The alumni present represented an almost continuous succession of the life at Brown for

more than thirty-five years. After a sumptuous dinner the following officers were re-elected: President, F. R. Hazard, '81; vice-president, J. S. Fox, '94; secretary and treasurer, W. G. Bullard, '92. President Faunce then gave an account of the present life at Brown, after which the remainder of the evening was spent in reminiscences and discussion beginning with the oldest grad-



FREDERICK R. HAZARD, '81

Organ Recitals Professor Ashton has arranged for a series of recitals to be given on the new organ in Sayles Hall by organists of Providence and vicinity. These recitals will be free to the public and will be given on successive Thursday afternoons at five o'clock, beginning with April 14. The April recitals will be as follows:

April 14, Newell L. Wilbur, organist of the Church of the Messiah, Providence;

April 21, George A. Goulding, chapel organist 1897-1901, organist of the Church of the Unity, Worcester;

April 28, Arthur H. Ryder, organist of Grace Church, Providence.

The first of the recitals in May will be given by William H. Arnold, organist of St. Stephen's Church, Providence.

Mid winter Dinner in Providence It is safe to say that the "midwinter dinner of the graduates and friends of Brown" in Providence will be an annual event, so successful was the affair of March second, 1904, at the Wellington. The dominant note of the speakers who addressed the assemblage of three hundred was the desirability of aesthetic culture in the modern college and there were those who thought that this was to some degree a natural reaction from the recent athletic discussion.

Judge Arthur L. Brown, '76, of the United States District Court was the toastmaster. He prefaced his introduction of the speakers by an apt discussion of the relation of the academic education to the "practical" career. The first speaker on the list of toasts was Rev. Dr. George Harris, president of Amherst College, who emphasized the need and described the growth of aesthetic studies in the twentieth century curriculum. Henry Robinson Palmer, editor of the *ALUMNI MONTHLY*, followed with a poem on "The College Beautiful." Professor J. Irving Manatt of the Greek department aroused great enthusiasm by his plea for Hellenic studies (printed elsewhere in this number of the *MONTHLY*), and Hammond Lamont, managing editor of the *New York Evening Post*, gave a vigorous address on "The Desirability of Maintaining the Uncompromising Amateur Standard in Athletics." Judge Francis A. Gaskill, '66, of the superior court of Massachusetts, described the ideal judge in a clean-cut speech and President Faunce

uate present, and following in a general and somewhat informal manner the various dates of graduation, thus in a way tracing the history of the life at Brown for many years. It was the sentiment of the alumni that an attempt should be made to make the meetings annual, perhaps visiting the various cities of Central New York in turn.

Special Railroad Rates for Commencement Week The New England Trunk Line and Central Passenger Associations have granted special rates

of one fare and a third for the round trip to Providence for alumni and their friends who desire to attend commencement next June. Tickets will be good going three days prior to June 10th and returning three days after June 15th. The area covered by this agreement includes nearly all Illinois and all the territory east of Illinois and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers. Further particulars will be given next month.

spoke in his usual happy manner on Brown's relations to other universities.

Portrait of Dr. Andrews The class of Ninety-three announces through its secretary that Mr. William M. Chase of New York City will paint the portrait of Dr. Andrews, which they agreed, at the tenth anniversary of their graduation last June, to give to Brown University. If circumstances and recovery from recent illness by Dr. Andrews will permit, it is hoped to have this portrait unveiled on next commencement day. Apropos of the painting of a portrait of Dr. Andrews an alumnus writes: "I do not know what artist the class of Ninety-three has engaged for the Andrews portrait, but I hope he realizes how much it means to Brown University and to the State of Rhode Island to have a faithful, dignified and worthy representation of President Andrews in Sayles Hall. Dr. Andrews came to Providence at the prime of his powers and gave the best ten years of his life to the development of the university. His pupils are now in every part of the world, and as they return year after year, one of the first things they will wish to see will be his counterfeited presentment. An inferior or even a tolerable portrait will disappoint thousands: an excellent and inspiring likeness would evoke the gratitude of them all. I trust that your portrait painter, when selected, will appreciate the gravity of his task and the greatness of his opportunity."

Tasso's Copy of Horace The university library has received by the gift of Dr. James E. Sullivan of Providence a notable addition to its collection of rare books, no less, indeed, than the copy of Horace owned and read by the poet Tasso. The volume is a folio, bound in vellum, and is remarkably well preserved, especially for a book already well along in its fifth century. The type is Roman, the notes being in a smaller size than the text and containing some words in Greek letters. The whole is a handsome piece of early printing, and justifies Brunet's commendation of "Belle édition." The book was published before the days of title-pages, but the colophon, or inscription at the end, reads: "Impressum Venetiis per Ioannem de forlivio & socios. Anno salutis. M.CCCC.LXXXIII."

Three early owners of the book were men of mark in literary history. The first was Pomponio Leto (1425-1497), a famous Italian scholar and historian. The second owner of note was Bernardo Tasso (1493-1569), who was the author of the heroic poem, "L'Amadigi," and other works; but his fame is eclipsed by that of his son, Torquato Tasso (1544-1595), the author of the "Jerusalem Delivered," which Hallam styles "the great epic poem, in the strict sense, of modern times." The notes of the younger Tasso are not of special importance, and are confined to the "Ars Poetica;" but all who appreciate the culture value of a book associated with the studies of a great author will congratulate the university upon coming into possession of a book read and annotated by the great epic poet of the second classic period of Italian literature.

Recent Writings by Brown Professors Two books by Lorenzo Sears, Litt. D., associate professor of American literature in Brown University, are to be published this season. One treats of some "Principles of Literary Criticism," the other is entitled, "Leading American Authors." The article on "Oratory" in the last volume of the International Encyclopedia was written by Professor Sears, who also has an article of some length in the March number of the *Book-Lover* on "Colonial Libraries" the number and character of the books our forefathers wrestled with and imitated while discarding contemporary English literature. A previous article noticed the books to which Chaucer was devoted, as shown by references and allusions throughout his works.

Professor J. Irving Manatt is the author of an article in a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly* on the long lost "Persians" of Timotheos. The article closes with a translation of the newly found Hellenic fragment.

Laurels for Class of Ninety-three The remarkable class spirit of the class of Ninety-three is again brought very agreeably to our notice by an arrangement that sends the BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY to every member of that class during 1904. When it is understood that the members of that class, under this arrangement, include those who have been

connected with the class, whether for one year or four years, it is quite easy to see that there is ample reason for awarding the laurels to the class of Ninety-three.



Essay Prize The Rhode Island Women's Suffrage Association has offered to the Women's College in Brown University an annual prize of twenty-five

dollars, to be known as the Elizabeth Buffum Chase Memorial Prize, for the best essay on woman's suffrage. No one is to be excluded from writing because of personal opinions. The prize will be for the best essay, regardless of the writer's point of view. The essays for the present year must be handed in by the fifteenth of May. The names of the committee to examine them will soon be announced.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

OF the existing baseball situation at the university the *Brown Daily Herald* speaks editorially as follows:

"At the beginning of the spring term last year the baseball team had just returned from a very successful practice trip in the South and everyone was certain that Brown would be represented by an exceptionally strong nine. The final make-up of the team had been practically decided upon and the men had had sufficient practice to give them confidence so that the season was well under way. This year finds conditions exactly reversed. The only things certain are that the team will be composed entirely of players who are amateurs, however strict the interpretation of the rules, and that it will be very weak. Thus far the players have had practically no out-door practice, the make-up of the team is problematical, and the men are without a leader. In short, then, in addition to the fact that there are few men of real ability on the squad, it is evident that the practice is very much less advanced than was the case last year. From now on the members of the squad will have to work very hard in order to be able to play any kind of a game by the time the season opens. It is needless to say that the team will be more than ever deserving of, and dependent upon, student support. There will undoubtedly be few opportunities for the celebration of victories, but the team this year is to be regarded in the light of a principle rather than as a candidate for championship honors, and when the time comes we feel sure that the entire student body will support the nine as it deserves to be supported."

This is loyal and sensible talk.

New Athletic Directors

The new board of athletic directors is as follows: Professor E. C. Delabarre, Providence; Dr. John H. Lindsey, '92, Fall River; Byron S. Watson, '97, Providence; George A. Gaskill, '98, Worcester; R. G. Martin, '04; C. E. Otis, '05, and Alexander Graham, '06. The new baseball committee is composed of Mr. Watson, Mr. Martin and Manager Stevens.

Baseball Practice

A squad of 17 men has been practicing under Coach Sexton, '93. Woodsum of last year's team, having resigned the temporary captaincy, Ralph G. Ostby of Providence was chosen to succeed him. It is believed that a fair team will be put in the field, although not one of the 1903 champion nine

will play. Tift, a freshman, appears to be the most promising pitcher, but Tingley and Ostby also are being coached for the box.

Basketball Record for the Year

Brown,	10:	Pennsylvania,	25
"	17:	Wesleyan,	9
"	22:	Trinity,	4
"	7:	Holy Cross,	11
"	24:	Massachusetts State,	16
"	20:	Amherst,	17
"	8:	Williams,	4
"	9:	Amherst,	16
"	19:	Williston,	29
"	22:	Harvard,	12
"	13:	Fall River S. C.,	17
"	22:	M. I. T.,	24
"	8:	Holy Cross,	20
"	22:	Bristol Y. M. C. A.,	12
"	13:	Dartmouth,	15
"	24:	W. P. I.,	10
"	21:	Newport Y. M. C. A.,	27
"	9:	Fall River Y. M. C. A.,	23
"	30:	Bristol Y. M. C. A.,	34
329		325	

Y. M. C. A. Election

At the annual meeting of the college Y. M. C. A. the following men were elected to office for the year to come:

President—L. W. Cronkrite, '05.
 Vice-president—C. H. Kingman, '05.
 Secretary—T. W. Gordon, '05.
 Treasurer—R. C. Whitenack, '06.

Commencement Appointments

The four men chosen by the faculty to represent the senior class by speaking before the alumni on commencement day are R. H. Bevan, M. Brown, A. U. Pope and A. B. West.

Johns Hopkins Debate

During the vacation Hammond Lamont and Guy Carleton Lee, representatives respectively of Brown and Johns Hopkins in the matter of choosing judges for the coming debate between the two universities, which is to take place in Sayles Hall on April 23, have chosen the following: Simeon E. Baldwin, justice of the supreme court of errors of Connecticut, Charles A. De Courcy, justice of the superior court of Massachusetts, and

Professor George W. Kirchwey, dean of the Columbia Law School.

Brief Notes

An elaborate programme has been arranged for junior week, which begins April 11. The Sock and Buskin will give "The Rivals" at the Providence Opera House, Tuesday afternoon.

The men chosen to represent Brown in the debate with Johns Hopkins at Providence, April 23 are: C. H. Kingham, '05, G. W. Woodin, '05, and G. G. Shor, '06. The Hicks prize of forty dollars, for the best showing in the whole series of trials was awarded to Mr. Woodin.

The annual Brown-Yale chess match will be held April 18 at New Haven. The Brown players are Messrs. Meader, Waters, Burton and Crowell.

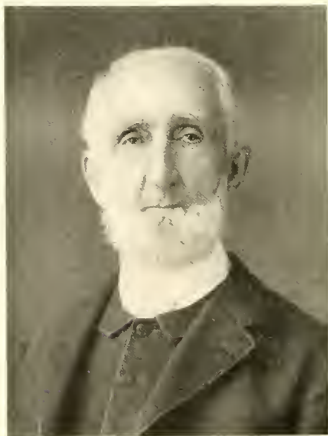
The qualifying examinations for the Cecil Rhodes scholarship will be held under the auspices of the university, April 13 and 14.

Saturday evening, April 9, at Sayles Hall, the annual Brown banquet will take place. The speakers, as far as secured, are: Toastmaster, Col. H. Anthony Dyer, '94; F. L. Gamage, '82, master of St. Paul's School, Garden City, Long Island; Hon. Augustus S. Miller, '71, mayor of Providence; George A. Gaskill, '98, of Worcester; Dr. Frank J. Sexton, the baseball coach and President Faunce.

OBITUARIES

THOMAS LYMAN RANDOLPH, 1836

Rev. Thomas L. Randolph died at Alameda, California, on the 14th of February. He was born at Newport, Rhode Island, December 7, 1818, and was thus more than 85 years old. He came of distinguished ancestry, being lineally descended through his father, Hon. Richard K. Randolph,



REV. THOMAS L. RANDOLPH, '36

from Benjamin Harrison of Wilton, Virginia, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, from whom descended also William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison, both Presidents of the United States. His mother's father, Daniel Lyman of Newport, was an officer in the American Revolution, and afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, as well as one of the most extensive cotton manufacturers of his time. It was his grandson, Daniel W. Lyman, who

bequeathed to the university money for the Lyman gymnasium.

After graduating from the university Mr. Randolph spent two years as a private tutor on a plantation in Virginia, and then entered the General Theological Seminary in the city of New York. He graduated in 1841, and in the same year was ordained deacon of the Episcopal church, and in 1843 presbyter.

During his long life he served as pastor of many churches in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont and New York. In 1890 family considerations led him to move to California, where he continued to reside until his death. For the last ten years, owing to feebleness, he has been unable to perform the duties of a clergyman and has lived in retirement. He is survived by one daughter and two sons. One of the latter is a well-known officer in the United States army.

The death of Mr. Randolph leaves only two surviving graduates of the class of 1836 at Brown, the oldest class now represented among the living alumni.

FRANKLIN BERT GAMWELL, 1860

On the 26th of March, Franklin B. Gamwell died at his home in Holliston, Massachusetts, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Gamwell was an eager student during his college days, graduating at the head of his class, and has always retained a deep interest in his alma mater. His long life was devoted to the work of an educator. Shortly after graduating with the degree of master of arts he accepted the position of principal of a high school at Marlboro, Massachusetts. Soon afterwards he became an usher in the Boston Latin School. In 1861 he became principal of the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Connecticut, where he remained until 1865. He then went to the South High School of Weymouth, Massachusetts, remaining there until 1873. After one year spent as a teacher at the Golden Gate Academy at Oakland, California, he returned to Weymouth as superintendent of schools. In 1881 he went to Rock Island, Illinois, and assumed charge of the high school, but the next year he moved again, this time to the German-American Academy at Chicago, where he became an instructor in English. In 1889 he returned to the east and became superintendent of schools at Holliston, Massachusetts, the place of his death.

Mr. Gamwell is survived by his wife, two sons and one daughter. Both sons are graduates of Brown. Edward Francis Gamwell, 1894, is editor and publisher of the Cambridge (Massachusetts) *Tribune*. Irving Henry Gamwell, 1896, is principal of the high school at Franklin, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM CAREY IVES, 1865

William Carey Ives, son of Rev. Dwight Ives, for thirty-five years pastor of the Second Baptist Church at Suffield, Connecticut, died of appendicitis at Omaha, Nebraska, last November. For a time after graduating from college Mr. Ives practiced law in Chicago. He then left his profession and became a ranchman, but in 1888 he resumed his legal practice at Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued to reside until his death. His college course was interrupted by service in the army for a few months in 1862.

EDWARD KNIGHT GLEZEN, 1866

Edward Knight Glezen died at his home in Providence on the evening of March 7th, after an illness of several weeks. He was the son of Eben Knight Glezen, a successful cotton merchant of Providence, and was born in that city, May 9, 1844. Like many of his classmates he enlisted in the army during the civil war and was for a time absent from college. After graduating from Brown he spent a number of years in the study of music, and then entered the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1873. He practiced law in Providence during the rest of his life.

Mr. Glezen always devoted a great deal of attention to music. He was organist of the Central Congregational Church of Providence for 30 years, and the composer of considerable music for church use. He was the author of *Hymns of the Faith*, *The Students' Hymnal*, and *The Aid to Praise*, and compiled the *Psalms and Hymns* used by his own church. The historical manual of that church, published in 1902, contained an earnest acknowledgment of the indebtedness of the church to Mr. Glezen, and to his *Hymns of the Faith*, for the development of the spiritual life of the church.

On August 7, 1890, Mr. Glezen was appointed secretary of the Board of State House Commissioners, which had charge of the erection of the new state house of Rhode Island. He served in that position during all the time that the building was in course of erection, and a large share of the work devolved on him.

He had been in failing health for several months before his death, and had for that reason retired from active life.

WILLIAM HIMES HAWKES, 1867

In the death of Dr. William H. Hawkes of Washington, Brown loses one of its honored and useful alumni. Dr. Hawkes was born in Meriden, Connecticut, October 25, 1845. He prepared for

college at the Providence High School, and graduated from Brown with the class of 1867. During his college course he was absent for a time while serving in the army. After graduation he taught for a few years, first at Phillips academy, Andover, and later at Rugby academy, Philadelphia.

In 1874 he received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania, and from that time until his death was engaged in the practice of medicine. He lived for a few years in Philadelphia, and in Helena, Montana. In 1881 he went to Washington, D. C., as tutor to the sons of President Garfield and was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States army. He was on the staff of several Washington hospitals, and was for thirteen years a member of the medical faculty of Georgetown University. He was also a member of various medical and other learned societies. He was the author of numerous contributions to medical journals. In 1890 he was given an honorary master of arts degree by Georgetown University. He died at Washington, March 13, 1904.

ERASTUS EDGAR MARYOTT, 1870

Dr. Erastus Edgar Maryott died in Cocksackie, New York, February 29, from concussion of the brain, due to a fall on an icy walk. He was born in North Stonington, Connecticut, September 29, 1845. His father, Ichabod B. Maryott, was a Baptist clergyman of French Huguenot descent. His mother was a descendant of an old colonial family which had taken part in the Revolutionary war.

Dr. Maryott prepared for college at the Connecticut Literary Institution, Suffield, Connecticut. He graduated from Brown in the class of 1870, of which Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews and Professors Alonzo Williams, Munro and Davis were members. After graduating from college he spent a year at Crozier Theological Seminary, and entered the ministry of the Baptist church in 1871 at Wilmington, Delaware. He also held pastorates at Tiverton, Rhode Island, and at two or three places in New York state.

In the early eighties Dr. Maryott matriculated at the Albany Medical College, the medical department of Union University, and graduated in 1882. He practiced for three years in West Springfield, Massachusetts, and then moved to Springfield, where he lived for fifteen years. Three years before his death he moved to Cocksackie.

He was a member of several medical societies in Massachusetts and New York, and was also a prominent Mason, having been at one time High Priest of the Morning Star, Royal Arch Chapter. He was the author of *The New Medical World*, and of several magazine articles mostly on medical and social subjects. He leaves a wife and five children. One of the latter, Carlton H. Maryott, is now a senior at Brown.



BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Errata

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

The statement that Professor Pattison left New Haven for Albany in 1878 is incorrect. Instead of being three years in each of those pastorates, he was four years in New Haven and two in Albany, going from one to the other in 1879.

About thirty years ago, Uncle John Reeves said to me, "I came here first in 1803. I am in my eighty-fourth year." A classmate said to me, "I wonder if the old cuss lies." In 1880, he said, "I am invited to the commencement dinner, I shall never see another." But three years later I saw him there. He was a Universalist, and once remarked, "Well, boys, we are all on our way to the Celestial City and we can't help ourselves." I was then an undergraduate.

John L. Denison received his degree in 1855, not 1856.

I am not entitled to the prefix "Professor," with which you decorate my name on page 169.

DRYDEN WM. PHELPS, '77

New Haven, Conn.

1837

Ex Governor William Claflin of Massachusetts, with one exception the oldest of the four living ex-governors of that state, and the only known surviving member of his class at Brown, celebrated the 86th anniversary of his birth on the 6th of March.

1858

At the recent annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Boston, Dr. Samuel W. Abbott presented some statements of great interest as to consumption in New England. It is found that the death rate from this disease is higher in the most densely populated localities and on the sea-coast. Formerly more women fell victims to the disease than men, but this condition is now reversed. Great progress has been made in checking the ravages of the disease, and the number of deaths in Massachusetts has fallen from 4,272 per million of population in 1853 to 1,595 per million in 1902. At this rate it is estimated that in another generation the disease will be practically extinct.

1861

Amasa M. Eaton was one of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Unitarian Club of Providence. The subject discussed at the meeting was "The New England Country Town." Among the other speakers was Professor MacDonald of the university.

1871 and 1878

Hon. Robert W. Barbank, 1878, acted as toast-master at the jeweler's banquet held at the Wellington in Providence on the evening of March 5th. Mayor Augustus S. Miller, 1871, was one of the speakers. Many Brown alumni were present as guests, and the Brown Glee Club Quartet under the leadership of H. M. Clark, 1907, gave selections of college and other songs.

1872

Rev. O. P. Bestor has resigned his pastorate at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and accepted a call from the Baptist church at Dundee, Illinois.

1873

Rev. A. A. Smith has changed his location from Halifax, Vt., to West Brookfield, Mass.

1876

St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Warren has had a substantial gift from Howard L. Clark, '76, son of the late Bishop Clark, the announcement being made on Easter Day.

The gift is \$5000, and will be devoted to improvements and decorations in the interior of St. Mark's Church. The gift is in memory of Mrs. Clark, whose death occurred recently in Europe. The plan for this gift was talked of frequently by Mrs. Clark some months before her death.

1878

Edward Davis Jones is a stock broker in New York, a member of the firm of Judson & Judson.

1882

Francis H. Davis has severed his connection with the Baptist church at Tiverton, Rhode Island, and is now a resident graduate student at Andover Theological Seminary.

1886

Professor George Grafton Wilson has been re-appointed lecturer on international law at the United States Naval War College at Newport.



CLARENCE G. HAMILTON, '88

1888

Clarence G. Hamilton has been appointed associate professor of music in Wellesley College and head of the pianoforte department. With the exception of one year Mr. Hamilton has taught

music in Providence since his graduation in 1888. He studied pianoforte playing and musical theory under several of the leading teachers in Providence and Boston. In 1900 he obtained the master's degree at Brown for work in musical theory and history, and for the past three years he has been one of the visitors of the department of music. Last June he was elected vice-president of the National Music Teachers' Association. He has been a frequent contributor of articles on pianoforte playing to musical periodicals.

1889

Prescott Ford Jernegan is teacher of Philippine history in the Philippine Normal School at Manila. He has written recently a *Sketch of Philippine History* for the St. Louis Exposition, and the report on *Education in the Philippines* for the Philippine Census. He has a *History of the Philippines* in press.

1890

Rev. Edgar B. French recently resigned his position as pastor of the West Barnstable Congregational Church and accepted a call to the Wendell Avenue Congregational Church of Brockton, Massachusetts.

1891

Rev. Leo Boone Thomas, who has been residing at Dorchester, Massachusetts, has accepted a call to the Stewart Street Baptist Church of Providence, and will enter upon his new work at once.

1893

William H. Magill, who received the degree of doctor of medicine from the Cornell Medical School last year, has recently been appointed interne at Bellevue Hospital, New York city.

Charles H. Phelps is in business in Melrose, Connecticut.

Walter S. Reynolds has been elected clerk of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court for Providence County. He has been a member of the Rhode Island bar since 1896, and has served one term in the legislature.

Charles Herbert McLane is now rector of All Saints Episcopal Church, one of the oldest of the down town churches of Philadelphia. He succeeded the Rev. Herman L. Duhring, who is now rector emeritus. Mr. McLane was a member of the baseball team while in college, and has organized several athletic teams composed of the young men of his parish. His present address is 419 So. Broad street, Philadelphia.

B. F. Tharston is general manager of the Mathuson Alkali Co., at Niagara Falls.

A. J. Llewellyn is selling stocks and bonds and general investment securities at 123 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Frank Heath Mason is a lawyer at Greenwich, New York.

Charles A. Selden is a member of the editorial staff of the New York *Sun*.

Leonard A. Therrien is teaching at the Feller Institute, Grand Ligne, Province Quebec.

Earl C. Arnold is bookkeeper of the Fred L. Sayles Co., textile manufacturers at Pascoag, R. I.

Henry B. Needham is connected with the Duncan Chemical Company of Pittsburg. Address Washington, Pa.

1894

Alfred B. Connable is practicing law in Kalamazoo, Mich.

James Frederick Estes is night editor of the Worcester *Telegram*.

George W. McNaughton is mine manager for the General Electric Company. He is located at Sydenham, Ontario, Canada.

George Sheldon Ellis, who has been superintendent of schools at Roselle, New Jersey, is about to leave the profession and become assistant state manager for one of the large life insurance companies.

Clayton S. Cooper, secretary of the Bible Study Department of the International Y. M. C. A., is holding a series of Bible institutes in Texas.

Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Jessie Loring Barker, for two years a special student at the university, daughter of the late Henry Rodman Barker, formerly mayor of Providence, to Dr. George Warren Gardner, 1894, at Grace Church, Providence, April 7, 1904.

1895

Rev. Franklin D. Elmer is rejoicing in the birth of a daughter, Hope Hills, born on the 10th of March.

Edwin A. Skinner, who since his graduation has been on the engineering staff of various railroads, has a position as assistant engineer with Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. in Long Island City.

1895 and 1901

On the afternoon of March 9th, President Faunce, 1880, performed the marriage ceremony for Dr. Leonard Worcester Williams, Ph. D. 1901, and Miss Maitha Reynolds Clarke, A. M., 1895. The wedding took place at the home of the bride's father, Professor B. F. Clarke, 1863.

1897

E. W. Bagster-Collins, A. M., who has been an instructor in German in Columbia University for several years, has been appointed adjunct professor of German.

Philip W. T. Moxom, is a physician, located at 482 E. 18th St., Brooklyn, New York.

1898

Announcement is made of the engagement of Albert M. Dunham, 1898, and Miss Mabel Bennett Thayer of Attleboro. Mr. Dunham's address is 9 Park Avenue, Attleboro, Massachusetts.

1899

Clara Belden Tingley, daughter of Xenophon Demosthenes Tingley (1868), who has been for three years a teacher in Jackson, Mississippi, is studying at Newton Theological Institution in preparation for work as a foreign missionary.

Born to Dr. Luther T. Jackman and Kate Eldridge (Boone) Jackman, on Saturday, February 27, Kathryn Eldridge Jackman.

Walter B. Bullen is a student in the Newton Theological Institution this year.

Charles K. Francis is professor of chemistry in Converse College, Spartanburg, S. C.

Howard C. Barber is with Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett and Company of Chicago, one of the

largest wholesale hardware houses in the country. His address is 305 North Grove avenue, Oak Park, Ill.

L. D. Higgins is instructor in science, Morgan School, Clinton, Conn. A text book by Mr. Higgins, "Lessons in Physics," has recently been published by Ginn and Company.

William E. Farnham (1899) and Miss Mary F. Moore were married at New Bedford on the evening of Tuesday, March 1st. Mr. Farnham is an electrical engineer in the employ of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. He will continue to reside in Boston.

1900

E. A. Northrop, who has been engaged in newspaper work since his graduation from college, has given up that work and accepted the position of secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Sidney, New York.

Waldo J. Leland has been appointed assistant in the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. He has recently published a "Guide to the Archives of the United States Government in Washington."

Dr. D. F. Downing recently accompanied a party to the East Coast of Florida.

Fred T. Field is practising law in Boston.

George C. Wing has begun the practice of law in Auburn, Me.

John L. Chapman, Jr., is the superintendent of schools in Chester, Mass.

Fordyce T. Reynolds has removed from Stafford to Leavenworth, Kansas.

Charles H. Porter is with the Chase-Shawmut Company, Newburyport, Mass.

1901

Howard O. Winslow, who was teaching in Porto Rico a year ago, now has a position as private tutor. His address is, care of Mr. Garret Schenk, Auburndale, Mass.

Harry W. Mumford is practising law at Scranton, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the firm of Harding and Mumford, with offices in the Traders Bank Building.

A. K. Krause is studying medicine at Johns Hopkins.

F. H. Westlake is city salesman for the Crocker and Milwaukee Chair Companies, 192 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The address of Mrs. Edyth Peck Adams is now 377 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

1902

Philip D. Sherman is a graduate student in

English in Johns Hopkins University. His address is 1213 Bolton street, Baltimore, Md.

Warren L. Wilmarth's address is 11 Pacific street, Central Falls, R. I.

Miss Grace D. Gallup's address is 12 Russell avenue, East Providence.

Raymond M. Hood, for several years a member of the class of 1902, was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in June, 1903, and is now with the architectural firm of Cram, Goodhue & Ferguson, New York city.

G. E. Buxton, Jr., and Chas. A. Phillips are studying law at the Harvard Law School.

Elton M. Adye is taking advanced work at Cornell University.

R. W. Richmond has left the University of Pennsylvania Law School and is continuing his studies in a lawyer's office.

1903

Edward N. White has a position as traveling salesman for the Balch Bros. Co. of Boston.

William L. Roberts is principal of the high school at Canaan, N. H.

G. N. Freeman is a clerk in a patent lawyer's office, Washington, D. C.

Robert B. Longwell is a student in Rochester Theological Seminary.

John H. Cady is with the Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

Miss Edith Field Wilcox is a student in Newton Theological Institution.

Percy R. Bakeman and Ralph A. Sherwood are students at Newton Theological Institution.

Henry B. Drowne is a draughtsman with the American Bridge Company, East Berlin, Conn.

Leslie Robert Hicks is in the testing department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

William T. Hastings is an assistant in English in the university.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Leslie Robert Hicks, 1903, and Miss Cecile Baxter.

The engagement of Miss Marjorie J. Newcomer of New York City and Harry W. Rockwell, '03, of Rockwell's Mills, N. Y., was recently announced. After completing his work as instructor in Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., in June, Mr. Rockwell will learn the woolen business and will later be associated with the firm of C. W. Rockwell & Co., woolen manufacturers, Rockwell's Mills, N. Y.

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